IN SENATE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1851. Mr. BENTON asked leave to introduce a bill to make good to the State of Missouri the two per centum on the nett proceeds of the public lands, and was proceeding to make

Mr. FOOTE. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order and I do it with some reluctance. But I make it, seeing tha no other Senator will do it. The point of order is, whether it is in order to discuss the merits of a proposition simply upon a motion to introduce a bill.

The PRESIDENT. There can be no question with re

gard to that. A Senator, asking leave to introduce a bill, can only give briefly one or two reasons why he should be permitted to introduce the bill. And until leave is granted, no arguments in regard to the marits of the bill are in order BENTON. The contrary has been decided in other cases. When I made my movements against the Bank of the United States, I made elaborate, full, and complete speeches on asking leave to introduce the bill. That the Presiding Officer will surely recollect.

The PRESIDENT. The Presiding Officer has no doubt

on that subject. The Senator from Missouri and others have been allowed to go much further in discussing the merits of bills before leave to take them up was granted, than the strict application of the rules would permit. But when the attention of the Chair is called to the subject, he is bound to adhere to the rule. The Senator from Missouri will therefore confine himself to stating the objects of the bill, and not dis-

Mr. WALKER. I presume it is in the power of the Senate to give the Senator from Missouri leave to proceed. I therefore move that the Senator from Missouri have leave to proceed with his reasons why leave should be given to introduce the bill.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair has no disposition to interrupt any Senator; but if objection is made, the decision must be in strict conformity with parliamentary usage. With unanimous consent the Senator can proceed.

Mr. WALKER. My motion is based upon the supposi-

tion that the Chair is correct, and it is to ask leave of the Senate, which I hope may be given unanimously.

Mr. FOOTE. If I may be allowed, I desire to say that

shall vote against such a motion, on the ground that there is no opportunity for any Senator to respond to the reasons that may be given on the motion for leave to introduce the bill. It seems to me, therefore, to be unfair, and I could not give my consent even if all other Senators should do so. The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri, ther

fore, will confine himself to stating the objects of the bill.

Mr. BENTON. The Senator from Missouri will do what he has done heretofore, and what other Senators have been permitted to do; the Senator will do what he did on asking leave to introduce a bill to make a grand national road to the Pacific ocean; the Senator will do what he has done four or five times this session, and what other Senstors have done, of he will do nothing. The Senator will have the rights which he has enjoyed here for thirty years in making a full exposition of his bill, or he will have nothing; one or the other.
The PRESIDENT. The Chair is obliged to decide a

cording to the rule.

Mr. BENTON. Well, sir, the Senator will not have his

rights mutilated; he will have all or none.

The PRESIDENT. The question will be on granting leave. If it is objected to the Senator cannot proceed.

Mr. WALKER. It occurs to me that we have had that question put several times, and even after the Chair had called the Senator to order, (not the present presiding officer.) My motion was that the Senator might be allowed to proceed in ion put several times, and even after the Chair had called

Mr. FOOTE. I rise to a point of order. Unless an appeal is taken from the decision of the Chair all discussion is

The PRESIDENT. The Chair has decided in accord ance with parliamentary law, and with no disposition to curtail the remarks of the Senator. Whatever might have been done heretofore, when the attention of the Chair is called to the subject, he is bound to adhere strictly to parliamentary law. The Chair will repeat, that until leave is granted to introduce a bill or petition, the Senator who asks to introduce such bill or petition must confine himself to stating the substance of it, without going into general arguments.

Mr. WALKER. I make no question as to the—

The PRESIDENT. Does the Senator appeal from the

decision of the Chair?
Mr. WALKER. No, sir.
The PRESIDENT. Then there is an end of that que

Mr. WALKER. I make no point of order. I asked that the role might be dispensed with. I believe it has been dis-pensed with at this session of Congress. It was because the rule precludes the Senator from Missouri from proceeding that I made the motion that he might have leave to proceed to show why the rule should be dispensed with. The Senator from Missouri is not going into the merits of the bill, as I understand, but is showing reasons why the Senate should give him leave to introduce that bill a second time at this session, Now, the question is, may he not be permitted to proceed to show reasons why he should be allowed to intro duce the bill a second time at this session?

Mr. FOOTE. I wish to remark that I have not the least objection to that speech being made, if we can accord to the

Senator from Kentucky the privilege of responding to it.

The PRESIDENT. That can be done only by the unanimous consent of the Senate. Every one must perceive what will be the consequence of discussing the merits of a proposi-tion when no person can be permitted to reply. Hence it is that when a gentleman asks leave to introduce a bill or peti-tion, the Senate decides whether leave shall be given. When a member asks leave to introduce a bill, he may simply state what is the substance of the bill, that the Senate may decide whether leave may be given to introduce it, and nothing beyand that. Any thing like general arguments cannot be allowed by the Chair, who is bound to decide according to the parliamentary law, when his attention is called particularly

Mr. WALKER. I have no doubt that the Chair is cor rect in that decision, but I ask that the Senator may have the unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed. I want to hear

his reasons for asking leave to introduce that bill.

The PRESIDENT. Objection is taken to his having leave to proceed. The Chair will state what is the parliamentary law on the subject; but while he does that, he state at the same time that it is in the power of the Senate to change that decision if they think proper to do so. The par-

"In Parliament, a question once carried, cannot be ques-tioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judg-ment of the House. And a bill once rejected, one of the same substance cannot be brought in again at the same session."

That is the parliamentary law.

Mr. WALKER. The only question then now is, whether there is any reason which can overcome that rule. It seems to me reasons might be produced which would command the unanimous consent of the Senate. I think there are reasons why we should step aside of the rule.

The PRESIDENT. Does the Senator consider an argument upon the merits of the bill as a reason why he should

Mr. WALKER. No. sir ; but I contend that the Senator was simply showing the reason why he should have leave to introduce his bill. Mr. FOOTE. I call the Senator to order. I think all this

discussion is out of order, with great deference to the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will read another portion of parliamentary law :

of parliamentary law:

"When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the cause for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. more in addition. Hence it is evident that leave must be given before he can

enter into a general statement.

Mr. BENTON, I apprehend that what the Chair has

read from the principles of parliamentary law is under the control of the House, and that they are not rules of this body, to be enforced by the Chair. That is what I un ferstand

They are principles of parliamentary law, and may be decided upon by a majority of this body. Am I right or am I wrong, in the opinion of the Chair?

After much further discussion, leave was granted.

Mr. BENTON then proceeded, and addressed the Senate at some length, concluding by asking leave to introduce

Mr. CLAY reclied to the remarks of the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDENT put the question on the motion to grant leave to introduce the bill, but before the result was Mr. BENTON called for the year and nays, and they were

YEAS-Messrs Atchison, Benton, Chase, Dodge, of Wis-YEAS—Messrs Atchison, Benton, Chase, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Houston, Jonea, Shields, Soule, Walker, Yulee—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Clarke, Clay. Davis, of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fnote, Greene, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales—31.

So that leave was not granted.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

On the motion of Mr. BRADBURY, the Senate proces ed, as in Committee of the Whole, to consider the House bill to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested

The bill was read a third time and passed. The S nate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1851.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relation to which was referred the resolution of the Senate direct an inquiry into the propriety of providing by law, pursuan to the recommendation of President Polk in his message of the 7th December, 1847, in relation to the claim of certain Spanish subjects in the Amistad case, submitted an elaborate report, which was ordered to be printed, accompanied by a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad; which was read and ordered to a second

RAILROAD IN FLORIDA. Mr. YULEE. I ask the Senate to oblige me by taking up Senate bill to grant to the State of Florida alternate sections of the public land for a railroad between the wa'ers of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. It has been reported from the Committee on Pub ic Lands, and is exactly conformable to the precedents which have been established by the Senat in other similar cases. I am desirous that it should reach the House of Representatives in time to take its place with other bills of the same character; and, as it will lead to no discus

sion, I shall feel obliged if the Senate will take it up.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to, and it onsidered as in committee of the whole.

There being no fur her amendment offered, the bill was reported to the Senate, and subsequently read a third time and

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1851. On motion of Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate, as in Commit of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to grant to the State of Missouri a right of way, and a portion of the

public land, for the purpose of aiding in making a railroad from St. Louis to the western limits of said State.

Mr. ATCHISON. This bill is of precisely the same character as other bills which have passed the Senate. It gives alternate sections of the public land; but I presume it is unnecessary to enter into any explanation of its provisions. I propose, however, to amend the bill by striking out from the

"And the said road shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States"—

And inserting the following: "And that the said railroad when completed shall be sub "And that the said railroad when completed shall be sub-ject to carry in the cars of the road the troops, munitions of war, and army supplies of the United States, at rates not ex-ceeding the lowest rates paid by individuals for like services; and the public mails shall be at all times transported thereon under the direction of the General Post Office Department, at such fair prices as Congress may direct, or the company and the Postmaster General agree upon." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRADBURY. I should like to hear from the Ser ator from Missouri what quantity of land is appropriated by this bill, and what the whole amount will be that will have been appropriated to the State of Missouri, if this and other bills which have passed the Senate shall become laws?

Mr. ATCHISON. I have not made a calculation of the

umber of acres, but this railroad will not exceed two hundred Mr. WALKER. What is the other?

Mr. ATCHISON. About one hundred and eight miles,

and the bill gives alternate sections. The bill was reported to the Senate, the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the

bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON. Mr. TURNEY. I would ask the Senate to take up the

Mr. TURNEY. I would ask the Senate to take up the bill for the relief of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company. It is perhaps the last request I shall make of them to take up any bill. It is a bill granting four years' indulgence to the company, as to when they shall pay the duty on railroad iron. It contains another section, that when the railroad iron shall be laid down the bond shall be cancelled. But I shall move to strike out that section, so as to leave the bill merely to grant the privilege of not paying the duties on their iron for four years. And I shall also move to add a proviso authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the company for the transportation of the mails, and to let them pay for the duties on their iron in that way. I ask the Senate to take up the bill. I think it will occupy but a very few

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to, and the Ser ate proceeded to consider it as in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDENT. This bill was reported upon adverse ly by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TURNEY. I move to amend the bill by striking

out the second section, as follows:

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the expiration of the lour years for which the credit aforesaid shall have been given, that the railroad iron so imported, by or for the use of the said East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, shall have been actually and permanently laid on said railroad, then, and in that case, the said Secretary shall cancel the said bond for the duties aforesaid; and thereafter the said company shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid upon any railroad iron imported for the use thereof, upon the production by the said company to the Secretary of the Treasury of satisfactory proof that such iron has been actually used upon the said railroad: Provided, That the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company shall enter into an agreement and obligation to transport upon out the second section, as follows: shall enter into an agreement and obligation to transport upon the said railroad, at all times, free of charge, all troops in the service of the United States, together with their baggage and equipage, and all munitions of war belonging to the United States.

I then propose to add the following proviso to the first sec-ion, which I think will obviate the objections to the bill: ion, which I think will obviate the objections to the bill:

And provided further, That the Postmaster General be and he hereby is authorized to contract with the said East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company for the transportation of the mail upon the said railroad, when completed, at such rate of compensation as may have been fixed by law, and that eredit for the amount of such compensation, as it may become due, shall be allowed upon the bond or bonds so to be given, until the whole amount thereof shall have been discharged, without reference to the time limited for the payment of the same; and should such contract not be fulfilled by the said company, or from any other sufficient cause cease, then any balance that may be due by the said company on any such bond or bonds, shall be payable within six months from demand by proper authority.

roper authority.
The amendments were agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, as amended, and he amendments which had been made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. HUNTER. I would simply remark that the bill

ame from the Committee on Finance with the recommenda tion that it do not pass.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair has stated that there was

an adverse report in the case.

Mr. TURNEY. The adverse report, I presume, wa pased on the second section of the bill, which has now been stricken out, which section provided that, upon the iron being laid down on the road, the bonds should be cancelled even without the payment of the money. That section has now been stricken out, and the only effect of the bill, as it has been amended, is, that it will allow the company four years within which to pay the duties on iron, and to pay those duties by

the transportsion of the mail. I presume the Committee or Finance would not report unfavorably to a bill of that descrip tion. It has been the constant practice of Congress to pas oills more favorable to these companies than this bill now is.

Mr. PEARCE. I do not think it has been the constant practice of Congress to pass such bills. A few bills of this character may have been passed within the last few years. And the Senator must perceive that, if we pass this bill, we will be inundated with applications of a similar sort from great many railroads. If we should grant them it would be a very great de riment to the revenue. We know immense amounts of iron are yearly imported for railroads which pay considerable duty, and if the time for the payment of the duties be extended, the revenue would suffer some considerable inconvenience. I think we had better adhere to the old

Mr. COOPER. I do not like to object to the passage private bill, or a bill in which any gentleman is peculiarly interested, but I nevertheless feel constrained to object to this bill. It is known very well that at this time the great staple interest of Pennsylvania and of other States is suffering from the want of a change in the existing revenue laws Congress has not seen fit to accord to the num-rous petition Congress has not seen fit to accord to the numerous petitions which have been presented in this body and in the other house of Congress, the prayer of the petitioners to make any modification in these laws. But I hope that while Congress refuses to do what the state of these interests so imperatively requires, they will hesitate long before they increase the difficulties which are complained of, by extending the credit npon iron received to be used in the construction of railroads any where. If Congress should have found it convenient, or deemed it proper to take up and revise the revenue nient, or deemed it proper to take up and revise the revenue system, it is probable that some system could have been agreed upon by which the railroads now in course of construction, or which are contemplated in various parts of the Union, should have facilities accorded to them. But while the iron interests of this country are crushed and prostrated, it is rathe too much to ask that while aid on the part of the Governmen s refused to the m to compete with other countries in the manu facture of this article, companies who use the article shall be relieved from paying the duties required by existing laws, or have long credit extended to them for the payment of those duties. I think it is too much to ask; and I hope the Senate will reflect before it passes a bill containing a provision like

this.

Mr. BELL. I wish to say to the Senator from Pennsyl vania that I think he would not object to this bill, if he ur derstood the difficulties under which the company who are to construct this road labor. This road goes through a country where there is but very little surplus capital. The company made a contract for the whole of the iron necessary for the road; they have drawn only about one half to this country and paid the duties. They have given bonds for the remain-der of the purchase. Now, whenever the Senator from Mareland or the Senator from Pennsylvania finds railroads simi-

larly situated with this, then I think this will be a precedability of this description was ever rejected. Then why redent which may be very reasonably urged, and one that commit it? It is said that this is to divert money in the larly situated with this, then I think this will be a precedent which may be very reasonably urged, and one that would be entitled to the consideration of the Senate. But this is not like any case which has arisen or which is likely to arise. It is a railroad of great importance, connecting the Southern with the Northern lines of communication by railroad. This road will continue the Virginia works of improvement. As I said before, about one-half of the iron which the horse contents of the province of the which has been contracted for, has been brought over and the duties paid for it; but the company have not sufficient means to pay the duties of the remainder, which has not been imported. I think the Senator from Pennsylvania cannot imported. I think the Senator from Pennsylvania cannot resist such a case.

Mr. COOPER. I feel bound, notwithstanding the sppea

Mr. COOPER. I feel bound, notwithstanding the appeal made by the Senator from Tennessee, to resist, as far as it is in my power, the passage of this bill. Sir, the company—I have no doubt a rich and powerful company—whose interests would be promoted by these provisions, can endure the hardship of which the Senator complains much better than the laborers of Pennsylania can endure the hardships which they are enduring from day to day, and from year to year, under the present revenue laws of the country. If the Senator was aware of the prostration of that interest in Pennsylvania, which is one of the greatest interests, and affects incidentally all other interests, he would not complain of the comparatively little hardships which this company has to

Sir, more than one-half of the furnaces which were in Sir, more than one-nair of the lumaces which were in blast in Pennsylvania in 1848 have now ceased operations altegether, and the quantity of iron manufactured has been reduced in a still larger proportion. A great number of the hands then employed are now idle; they can find nothing to do, nothing wherewith to support themselves. But this com-pany, rich, I have no doubt, in resources, can find the means to pay the amount of duties. There are banks, money is plenty, and they can resort to a loan in order to pay the duties. But surely, in the prostrate condition of this great interest—great in many of the States and important in most of them—nothing ought to be done to increase foreign faciliof them—nothing ought to be done to increase foreign facilities, to overwhelm us with the products of a labor less than
half paid, and which results almost in the starvation of those
employed. I trust that this body and the other house of
Congress will hesitate long before they increase the difficulties which now exist, owing to the facility which the law
allows to overflow this country with foreign products, especially when we have the means among ourselves, excluding
labor which we have not so cheap, to supply the country and
formish a market which foreign countries do not afford to our
agricultural products.

agricultural products.

Mr. DA WSON. I regret that my friend from Pennsylva. nia should bring in the tariff question upon a proposition of this kind. It is rather an unpleasant mode of discussing this question, to produce unkind feelings in any section of the country towards the manufacturing interests. Now, what is this proposition? Merely to extend the time of paying the duties upon railroad iron imported into this country, and imported for whom? Not for a moneyed aristocracy, as the gentleman supposes; not for capitalists, but for the benefit of portions of the States of Georgia and Tennessee, through a mountain region where there is little wealth, and where this nternal improvement will be consummated by the industry of the men themselves who have taken the stock in the road This road will open a channel directly up to the Senator's State, by which his iron can be sent down cheaply, and I hope so cheaply as to supersede the necessity of foreign importation. Why, if we asked to be relieved from the payment of duties his argument might be good, for that would constitute free trade; it would permit an article to be brough in from a foreign country without taxation. But that is not the proposition. It is simply asking a little delay, to relieve these stockholders, who are planters in that section of the country, from paying down the money, when all the money

they now have is to be expended in the construction of the road and the purchase of iron.

I think there is not a Senator from any of the Western States, to which we have given so much public lands to build railroads, who will oppose this proposition. One of the States asks you to give them nothing, but only asks you to give them asks you to give them nothing, but only asks you to give her a little indulgence. It is one of the most just propositions. It is asking nothing from the Government but an extension of time. The Government will not lose a dollar. The whole of the duties will finally come into the treasury; and I submit to the Senator whether it will aid Pennsylvania iron or those forges and furnaces which have been stopped to prevent the granting of this indulgence? Will it operate beneficially to the manufacturing interests? On the contrary, the agri-sultural interests which are so deeply connected with these improvements through the western mountains of Tennessee, will feel it an unkindness on the part of the manufacturing in terests, and it will create a feeling among the planting interests of this country unkind to the manufacturing interests; for this argument proceeds on the policy that misery delights in having companions, and that because the manufacturing interest is oppressed you will oppress the agricultural interest. I know the Senator does not intend this, but that would be the practical result of this denial of justice and indulgence to

that section of the country.

The object is to harmonize all the interests of this country. and to do justice to all. I do trust that this opposition wil be withdrawn, and that this indulgence will be granted, and that Georgia and Tennessee may run their railroads up into Virginia and Pennsylvania, so that we may get railroad iron and other iron from the State of Pennsylvania cheaper than the consumption of Pennsylvania iron, and perhaps put fire again into forges and furnaces. The better plan will be to mite and harmonize together for those interests if you expect

us to protect yours.

Mr. PEARCE. It seems to me to be wrong in principle to allow a relaxation of the general system of revenue laws in favor of one corporation or association and deny it to simi-lar corporations and associations. The State of Maryland has a railroad which runs among the mountains, and which would be quite as worthy of this relaxation as the railroad in favor of which it is n w proposed to be made. I am opposed to all such extraordinary liberality on the part of the Government. I think it is not our duty to be extraordinarily liberal. If you make an exception in favor of this road it is partial, and if it is partial it is unjust. Your laws should be equal while they are liberal; they should apply to one as well as another; and therefore if you change the revenue law in regard to one company or one internal improvement, I do not see how you can avoid disregarding the general rules which every Senator I suppose deems it his duty to observe, to extend this relation to a single company. I wish to test the sense of the Senate on the propriety of partial legislation, which I think is always unjust legislation. I therefore move to amend the first section of the bill by striking out the words "of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, in the construction of their road," and inserting " For the use of any railroad in the United States, and which shall be intended to be employed in the construction of any

such road. That will give equal justice to all similar roads in the Uni-

The section, if thus amended, will read as follows : The section, if thus amended, will read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized and directed to allow a credit of four years for the amount of duty which may accrue upon the importation of railroad iron for the use of any railroad in the United States, and which shall be intended to be employed in the construction of any such road: Provided, That the said company shall give bond, with approved security, to be approved by the Judge of the United States for the district of East Tennessee, or by the collector of the port into which such railroad iron may be imported, for the payment of such amount of duty."

Mr. CLAY. I think this measure has come rather irregularly before us, and that we are not acting upon it with the caution which ought to be observed on a matter so important to the public revenue. What is the state of the case bill is presented; it is referred to the Committee on Finance, and that committee reports adversely to the bill, and recommends that it be rejected. The bill is then had on the table, and an homorable Senator from Tennessee gets up this morn-ing and moves to take up the bill. The bill is taken up, and that Senator offers an amendment, by which he supposes all objections to the bill will be obviated. Now, I think this amendment, and the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland, should both pass under the scrutiny and re-

upon duties which are properly payable upon large importa-tions of iron for railroads, and the reimbursement of those duties is to take place by four different instalments, without interes'. The Government advances the whole amount and takes it back in four annual instalments, without the payment of interest. The honorable Senator from Georgia spoke of the lib ra'ity indulged in towards other States in respect to our public lands. But here the treasury is to be invaded; we are not satisfied with distributing with lavish hand the we are not satisfied with distributing with lavish hand the ly the impolicy of such a measure than the remarks of Mr. public lands, but we are called upon in fact to distribute the STARLY, and stated that the course of Southern men was public lands, but we are called upon in fact to distribute the public revenue; or, in other words, to diver it from its proper course, and keep it in abeyance for the term of four years, at least that portion of it raised on railroad iron. Taking this view of the subject, it strikes me that the proper course is to Government under this bill, and addressed the committee in recommit the bill, in order that the Committee on Finance may examine into the effect of the bill, as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Maryland; the effect of the bill upon the public revenue, and the effect of the precedent it is proposed to establish, by which there is to be a revival of the system of credits in elation to the revenue of the country.

I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance

a bill of this description was ever rejected. Then why recommit it? It is said that this is to divert money in the Treasury from its legitimate purpose. I do not so understand the bill. It is a simple question whether this Government, for the purpose of encouraging these improvements, will give a credit of four years in relation to the payment of the duly on iron. For one, I stand prepared to go thus far in encouraging this internal improvement, and I do not think the Government would be straining a great deal to make railroad iron free of duty. I am prepared to go thus far in encouraging this internal improvement, and I do not think the Government would be straining a great deal to make railroad iron free of duty. As has been said, in other States you lavish the public lands, and dispose of them freely to construct roads, and in so doing you have disposed of the revenues from the public domain. But in this instance, only four years' indulgence is asked within which to pay the duty on this iron. If this is an unreasonable request, it must be in consequence of the State from which it emanates, for I believe a similar request has not been denied to any State heretofore.

I hope the Senate will not recommit the bill, but will act upon it and pass it at once. It has been said by the Senator from Pennsylvania that this is a weaithy company. The remark only shows that he is wholly unacquainted with the company. He said they might borrow the money. Why they have borrowed the money to purchase the iron, and now they ask the Government, in order to enable them to complete this internal improvement, to indulge them by extending the time for the payment of the duties to four years. This is made a great and monstrous objection. The great iron interest has been brought in against it. I hope the bill will not be recommitted, but will be acted upon and passed, as there is nothing unjust or unreasonable in it.

Mr. RUSK. I would have no objection to vote for this bill, but I am sure if we sit here all day and discuss it, we wi

feeling towards the object of the bill, for I am in favor of it. I think, however, it will consume the whole day, and will consume more time than we have to spare in the discussion of questions which will be brought up during the course of debate. I know, besides, that there are one or two amendments to be offered to provide for objects of a similar character.

Mr. BADGER. I have one.

Mr. HALE. And I have another.

Mr. RUSK. For the purpose of enabling us to act on the cost Office Bill, which was under consideration yesterday, I ove that this bill be laid on the table. Mr. DAYTON. I ask for the yeas and nays on the mo-

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken resulted

as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wiscosin, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Gwin, Hale, Hunter, Jones, Mason, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Wales—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Douglas, Houston, Morton, Rhett, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Soule, Turney, Walker, and Yulee—21.

So the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE The Senate again resumed the consideration of the bill t reduce and modify the rates of postage, and to provide for the coinage of a three cent piece, to which several amendments were offered, upon which a debate ensued which will be pubished hereafter. Without disposing of the bill the Se

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1851. On motion of Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Means, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers.

The CHAIRMAN stated the question to be on agreeing to the substitute moved by Mr. Mr.

or the substitute moved by Mr. McLanz for the original bill.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved an amendment increasing the appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Arkansas rivers, and for the Tennessee and Illinois rivers, and urged the adoption of his amendm few remarks.

Mr. FITCH opposed the amendment, and it was then

Mr. McCLERNAND moved to strike out the item in the substitute making an appropriation for the repair of Cumber-land dam, and insert in lieu thereof an appropriation of \$50,000 for the removal of the Cumberland dam, in the Ohio river, stating that the dam obstructed navigation, and the object of his amendment was to remove that obstruction, which had been wrongfully placed there.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BAYLY said that he stated yesterday that this pill was sectional in its provisions. His friend from Maryland (Mr. McLanx) took issue with him on the subject, and asked him if he had made a calculation as to the amounts appropriated south of Mason and Dixon's line and north of that line? He had made the calculation, but had not the statement with him at that time. He had examined the bill, and found that it appropriated to the Statement Within at the statement with him at that time. The amendment was rejected. Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Kentucky but \$312,500, while there was appropriated for the State of New York alone \$340,000. So that the bill contained a larger amount of appropriations for the single State of New York than for the whole Southern States put together. It was not necessary to look to the provisions of the bill to characterize it with confidence as a sectional one. Partiality was the principle of a bill of this sort; and he contended that it was not only unconstitutional, but that it was contrary to the spirit of the constitution, because impartiality and uniformity were the great characteristics of that instrument.

Mr. HILLIARD said that his opposition to this bill rested
upon wholly different grounds than those expressed by Mr.

BAYLY. He would not look into the bill to see whether it gave more to one section than another. If the commerce of the country demanded that a larger appropriation should made for Northern States than for Southern States, he wou made for Northern States than for Southern States, he would, as a representative in the American Congress, vote for them. This sectional spirit ought to be arrested. It was full of mischief. He objected to the bill because it squandered money for local objects, which would not add to the prosperity of the nation nor enlarge its commerce.

Mr. HAYMOND moved to insert in the substitute ar

tem appropriating for the improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela river \$50,000, to be invested in the stock the Monongahela and Alleghany company, in the State Virginia; and he supported his amendment, stating that contemplated improvements of a national character.

Mr. STANLY replied to Mr. Barlz, who had said that this was a sectional measure. He had but a few remarks to make in reply to that statement. He regretted that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, from whom they had a right to expect better things, should be a trum-peter of party to his friends here to excite their opposition to this measure. The gentleman selected certain Southern States, and proclaimed that New York gets more than all of those he mentioned. Whose fault was this? Certainly not the fault of the Northern members. They had seen the gen-tleman from South Carolina (Mr. Burn) move to strike out an appropriation for an improvement in his State. The House voted down his motion. This was an evidence of the feeling which animated some Southern gentlemen in opposing, according to their sense of duty, this bill. Southern gentlemen refused to take the appropriations. Take one example of the sectional character of the bill: Last night, when the bill was under consideration, the gentleman from New York— he meant that one to whom the chairman of the Ways and Means referred to good humoredly as being only five feet five inches high, (Mr. CLARKE,) who, if the mind is the measure of the man, is very tall—moved an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for Sacketu's Harber, but his amendment failed. This morning, the member from Arkansas (Mr. Jourson) succeeded in obtaining an additional appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for several countries and this too in a House where the North has a large majority of one hundred thousand dollars for several Southern rivers, of members. Was this evidence of sectional feeling? He hoped that the gentleman from Virgioia would give facts, and not merely charge that this bill was sectional. It was not, according to his knowledge of facts; it never had been a

amendment, and the amendment proposed by the Senstor from Maryland, should both pass under the scrutiny and review of the Committee on Finance. After they have deliberately considered the subject and recommended us to reject the bill, I do not think we should take it up, upon the spur of the occasion, and make amendments without seeing the consequences that will result from it.

It strikes me that the principle is of extremely doubtful propriety. And what is it? It is to give a credit of four years upon duties which are properly payable upon large importaof their sections, and they warmly oppose this bill. He most earnestly ho, ed that this bill would pass. The interest of earnestly ho, ed that this bill would pass. The interest of his State would be greatly promoted by it. It was another bond of Union. And after the passage of the glorious compromise measures, give them this bill, and then a little improvement in the tariff, and it would be the cap-sheaf adorning the whole.

Mr. BAYLY thought that nothing could show more clear-

favor of the amendment, when it was rejected. Mr. INGE moved an amendment appropriating forty thou-sand dollars for the improvement of certain rivers in Alabama. He thought it was very obvious that this bill was sectional in its character. He was of opinion that the South would have to wait long to be admonished of danger by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. STANLY.) They might sleep I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TURNEY. I hope the bill will not be recommitted.

It involves but a single principle, which has never been refused to my knowledge in any case heretofore. The books are full of such precedents. If the bill be rejected, it will be the first instance, as far as my information goes, where

conclusion he referred to the vast commerce of those rivers, and stated that Mobile was the third exporting city in the

Mr. STANLY. I have a single word to say. I do not believe the gentleman from Alabama wants the appropriation which be saks; but he has offered the amendment, under the rule, that he might make an unkind and unprovoked fling at me. I do not know what I have done to incur the gentle-

man's displeasure.

Mr. INGE. I merely stated facts and drew inferences.

Mr. STANLY. The gentleman said that the spoliation of the South could take place before she would hear a warning from me. The gentleman shows he has little sense and less charity when he charges me with being unfriendly to the South. I repeat, I am unconscious what unkindness I have

done to provoke the gentleman.

Mr. INGE. I did not hear the gentleman. ood enough to repeat what he said?

Mr. STANLY. I say you have little sense and less charity

m charging me with unfriendliness to the South.

Mr. INGE. I say that that is ungertlementy and unper liamentary, and comes from a blackguard.

Mr. STANLY. Mr. Chairman, he charges me with being a blackguard. He has just shown to the House and to the

country that he is one.

The CHAIRMAN. Personalities are not in order. Mr. S. ANLY. No; personalities are not in order. I am willing to let our conduct be judged of by the public; and let them estimate his character and mine. As to my friendlet them estimate his character and mine. As to my friend-ship for the South, let the record and my conduct speak, whether I have not more friendship for the South than those noisy traitors who impeach others, and seek the applause of the grogshops at cross-roads at home by their own professions of devotion, and by crying out eternally, "there is danger— danger to the South." Even those who voted with a major-

I regret I have been called on to say any thing. I was un conscious of giving any provocation. The gentleman cast the first stone, and he will make the most of what I have said. I shall hereafter treat remarks from that quarter with

rity of Northern members upon certain measures are unchar

said. I shall hereafter treat remarks from that quarter while the contempt they deserve.

The amendment of Mr. INER was rejected.

Mr. JNO. A. KING moved an amendment for the improvement of a harbor in the State of New York, the name of which the reporter could not ascertain. Mr. K. supported the amendment by a few remarks.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arksonses, urged the friends of the

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkenses, urged the friends of the measure to cease from proposing smeadments.

The amendment offered by Mr. King was then rejected. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved an smeadment for the improvement of certain rivers in Mississippi, and stated that the character of the bill under consideration indicated that appropriations were not intended for his State, because her representatives were hostile to the system of internal improvements. It was his intention to vote against the bill.

Mr. FITCH argued that the provisions of the original bill were recommended by the War Department, and said that the charge of sectionalism could not justly attach in that quarter, whatever had been the influences that had prevailed with the committee. But mentlemen, in charging members with

ter, whatever had been the influences that had prevailed with the committee. But gentlemen, in charging members with being bribed to support the bill, because appropriations were made by it for works in which their constituents were inte-rested, by implication laid themselves open to the same

The amendment was rejected. Mr. SCHENCK moved an amendment appropriating five thousand dollars for the extension of the Cumberland road from Springfield, Ohio, to the western boundaries of the State, and urged the necessity of this appropriation in a few

Mr. TOOMBS said that nobody was to have the benefit of appropriations except those who by good luck lived on water-courses. Georgia had built several hundred miles of railroad, and paid over a million of dollars to the Government in duties on railroad iron. It was proposed to take a portion of this sum to facilitate transportation on the Mississippi river. His constituents would be glad to take the river, snags and all. He regarded the measure as a wholesale system of plunder, and never expected to see any of its support ers again in this hall.

Mr. WELLBORN proposed a pro forma amendment, and ommented on the inequality of the bill. Mr. McLANE defended the Committee on Commerce from

the charge of inequality of the appropriations between the North and South. He said that the appropriations for the South were larger, in the ratio of population, than the appropriations for the North, \$900,000 out of the two millions provided in the bill being for the Southern States.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, distained the charges of bribery ; and if consulting the interests of their constituents

was bribery, he gloried in it.

Mr. STRONG opposed the bill; and as an argument against its passage, referred to the condition of the treasury.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, moved to insert in the bill an item appropriating \$20,000 for the improven Cumberland river, and made some remarks, and the amend

ment was then rejected.

Mr. McCLERNAND proposed an amendment providing that if the expenditures already authorized, or to be authorized for the year ending June, 1852, exclusive of those authorized by this act, shall exceeed fifty millions of dollars, then this

After debate by Messrs. McCLERNAND and BURT, the amendment was rejected—ayes 67, nose 75.

Mr. McMULLEN moved to insert an item appropriating money for the improvement of the North Forks of the Holstein river, and referred to the unequal operation of this bill. He thought that the constituents of the gen leman from Mary-and and the country generally would hold him responsible for his departure from the democratic faith.

Mr. BRISBIN then made a few remarks, when the amend

ent was rejected.

Mr. ALBERTSON moved a substitute for the bill, con aining appropriations for the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Messrs. ALBERTSON and FITCH debated the amend-

ment, and it was then disagreed to.

Mr. MILLER proposed an amendment, providing that the act should not take effect if the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1852, exclusive of those named in this act, should exceed the revenue for that year; which amendment was rejected.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved an amendment

peropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of testing the practica-ility of Ellet's plan for the improvement of the Ohio river. The denounced the bill as a cheat and fraud. The amendment was rejected.

The question was then taken on the substitute of Mr. McLANE for the original bill, and it was agreed to-ayes

00, noes 27.

The committee then rose and reported their action to the The question being on the substitute for the bill-The previous question was then ordered, and under the operation thereof the substitute reported from the committee

as agreed to-yeas 108, nays 75. The question was now on ordering the bill to be engrossed red read a third time. Mr. JONES asked that the vote might be taken separately on the engrossment of each paragraph, as provided by the rule.

Mr. JONES then demanded separate votes on the first four items of the bill; which were severally taken and the items

Mr. JONES said that he would give up, and call for no more separate votes.

The Clerk then read the bill by paragraphs, during

time several separate votes were demanded and taken by yeas and nays, but none of the items were stricken from the bill. The bill was then read the third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill,
Mr. WENTWORFH moved the previous question, which
was seconded, and under the operation thereof the bill was
passed by the following vote:

was seconded, and under the operation thereof the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Andrews, Bennett, Bingham, Bukee, Bowie, Bowlin, Breek, Briggs, Buel, Burrows, Butler, Calvin, Campbell, Chandler, Clarke, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Doty, Duer, Dunean, Durkee, Eliot, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Giddings, Gilbert, Goodenow, Gott, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Henry, Houston, Howard, Howe, Hunter, Jas. L. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Julian, Kerr, Geo. G. King, Jas. G. King, John A. King, Leffler, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, Robert M. McLane, Finis E. McLean, Meacham, Daniel F. Miller, Moore, Morehead, Morris, Nelson, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenek, Schermerhorn, Schooleraft, Shepperd, Silvester, Spalding, Spravue, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Sweetser, Taylor, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Walden, Watkins, Wentworth, White, and Williams—103.

NAYS—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Besle, Bell, Bocock, Booth, Bowdon, Boyd, Brisbin, Joseph Cable, Bell, Bocock, Booth, Bowdon, Boyd, Brisbin, Joseph Cable,

NAYS—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Besle, Bell, Bocock, Booth, Bowdon, Boyd, Brisbin, Joseph Cable, G. A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Cleveland, W. R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Danner, Deberry, Dimmick, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featkerston, Freedley, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thos. L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holladay, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McLanahan, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Mcade, J. K. Miller, Millson, Morrison, Morse, Morton, Orr, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Penn, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, A. H. Stephens, Stetson, Strong, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Toombs, Venable, Waldo, Wallace, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Woodward, and Young—87.

Wennesday, February 19, 1851. On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the House again went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. McClennand in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852. Mr. SAWTELLE moved to smend the bill by inserting

propriations than the rivers named in his amendment. In [ Academy shall hereafter be entitled to receive the same comon and allowances as an adjutant of a reg

After debate by Mesers. SAWTELLE, SWEETSER, and HOLMES, the question was taken on the amendment, and it was agreed to: Ayes 74, noes 47.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to insert in the bill the following: "That heresfier the assistant professor of French and the assistant professor of drawing in the West Foint Academy shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to the other assistant professor."

the pay and emoluments allowed to the fessors."

Mr. CHANDLER supported the amendment and Mr. TOOMBS opposed it, and it was rejected.

Mr. KING, of New Jersey, moved to increase the salary of the professors of engineers, philosophy, mathematics, ethics, and chemistry from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum, and that of the professors of drawing and French from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum; which smendment was rejected.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to increase the salary of the professor of drawing from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per annum; which was not agreed to.

the professor of drawing from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum; which was not agreed to.

Mr. MARSHALL moved an appropriation of \$500, to be expended in instructing the cadets in field expresses, in dicting, &c.; which was disagreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Marsins, moved to add to the bill the following section:

"Be it further enacted, That in the Board of Visiters to the Military Academy at West Point, New York, provided for in the act of Congress approved August 18, 1816, the number of members astually serving in the militarinary, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be minited to two; and that the President of the United States be authorized to attach to said board, as members thereof, witenever he may think the public service will be benefited thereby, officers of experience in the army and navy of the United States, in number not to exceed two from each branch of the service, in number not to exceed two from each branch of the service, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding."

cers of experience in the army and navy of the United States, in number not to exceed two from each branch of the service, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding. The CHAIRMAN ruled the smendment out of order.

Mr. BURT appealed from the decision of the Chair.

And the question being taken, the Chair was sustained, and the amendment ruled out of order.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to add to the bill an additional section providing that after the 31st June, 1861, the pay and allowance for each cadet of the Military Academy shall be twenty-eight dollars per month, any thing to the contrary netwithstanding.

Mesers. CHANDLER and EVANS, of Mayland, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. McGAUGHEY in opposition to it, and pending the question—

Mr. McRSE moved that the committee rise; the vote on which motion was: Ayes 19, noes 72—no quorum.

which motion was: Ayes 19, noes 72—no quorum.

Mr. STANLY called the attention of the gentleman from

Mr. BAYLY. I can't help that. The roll was then called for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the absentees; which liaving been done, the committee rose and reported the names of the absent members to

No quorum having answered to their names, The House adjourned.

THERSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1851.

ment moved by Mr. Champles, to add to the bill a section providing that after the 31st day of June, 1854, the pay and allowance for each cadet of the Military Academy shall be

The amendment was rejected.
On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the bill: was then haid aside

o be reported to the House. INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30th, 1852, was

in explanation of various amendments, which he had been in-structed to offer to this bill by the Committee on Indian

Mr. FITCH moved to add to the appropriation for the Eel River Miamies the following:

Provided, That the several sums hereby appropriated to the Eel River Miamies shall not be paid until satisfactory proof has been obtained by the Commissioner of Indian Affeirs of the existence of such band of Indians, and it shall then be paid to such band only; And provided further, That if said Commissioner obtains satisfactory proof that the amuities or any part thereof due said Eel Rivers have heretofore, erroneously or otherwise, been paid to any other band or nation of Indians, such sums thus paid shall be reimbursed to said Eel Rivers, if their existence is established, in such instalments as the Commissioner may direct, out of the annuities of the nation or band to which they were thus paid.

The amendment was agreed to.

The smendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARKE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, moved to add to the bill an item appropriating \$1,000 for de-fraying the expenses of the chiefs of the Oseida Indians, in

of Indian affairs for any tribes east of the Rocky mountains and north of New Mexico and Texas; and authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three superintendents of Indian affairs, with sala ries of \$2,000 per annum-each. These superintendents are to have control over such tribes as the President or the Secretary of the Interior may select, provided that the Governor of Minnesota shall continue to be ex officio superintendent for that Territory. All Indian treaties are to be negotiated by such officers and agents of the Indian Department as the President may designate, who are to receive no additional compensation for such service. In lieu of the twenty-three agents and subagents now employed for the Indians east of the Rocky mountains and north of New Mexico and Texas, the President is authorized to appoint eleven Indian agents, who are to receive authorized to appoint eleven Indian agents, who are to receive a salary of \$1,500 per year, and also six other agents, with an annual salary each of \$1,000, whose appointments are to take effect from and after the 30th of June next. The President is further authorized to appoint four agents for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, and one for those in the Territory of Utah, who are to receive an annual salary each of \$1,550. The superintendents and agents, before entering upon the duties of their offices, are to give bond in such penalties and with such security as the President or Sec-retary of the Interior may require, and are to hold their offices for four years. All the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes are extended over the Indian tribes in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, and the salaries of the interpreters lawfully employed in the service of the United States in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico are fixed at \$500 per annum, and of all employed elsewhere at \$400. The salary of the chief clerk in the office of Indian Affairs is to be equal to that of the chief clerk of any other burgers and the capital to that of the chief clerk. office of Indian Affairs is to be equal to that of the chief clerk of any other bureau, and the appointment of four additional clerks in said office is authorized, two of whom are to be allowed \$1,600 per annum each, one a salary of \$1,400, and one a salary of \$1,200. The payment of the salary of \$1,400 to one of the clerks of the office out of the Chickassw fund is to be discontinued, and to be hereafter paid by the United States, nor shall further payments be made out of said fund to any clerks in any of the Executive offices.

The amendment was debated by Massers. HALL, Mc-GAUGHEY, THOMPSON, of Mississippi, and JOHNSON, of Arkansas; and it was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, the following was added to the bill:

was added to the bill:

"For payment of the per diem of a special agent, at a rate not to exceed four dollars per day and the expenses of transportation, for the purpose of paying off Indians in the old States, and particularly the North Carolina Indians their removal and subsistence fund, under the order and instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,000."

reported their action to the House.

The naval pension bill was then read the third time and

passed.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Indian bill were then concurred in, under the operation of the previous question, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, said that they had al-ready spent about eight millions of the public money, and he thought they could now adjourn. He therefore submitted that motion; which was agreed to.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM, by Nichol, 1 vol. London, 1851. Mosely's Lectures on Astronomy at King's College, 1 vol.

Mosely's Lectures on Astronomy at King's College, I vol. London, 1850.

Bartlett's Treatise on British Mining, I vol. London, 1850.
Lyell's Manual of Elementary Geology, new and entirely revised edition, with 500 engravings; I vol. London, 1851.
Inventive Drawing, by Kruse and Whittaker, I vol. London, 1850.
Drawing from Objects, by Bolton, I vol. London, 1850.
Sketching from Nature, by Wood, I vol. London, 1850.
Cawse on Painting in Oil Colors, I vol.
Outlines of Inorganic Chemistry, I vol. London, 1850.
Tate on the strength of materials, beams, wrought iron, east iron, bridges, &c., I vol. London, 1850.
The "Forty-five," by Lord Mahon, I vol. London, 1851.
Chambers on Corpulence, I vol. London, 1850.
Smee on Instinct and Reason, deduced from Electro-Biology, I vol. London, 1850.
FRANCK TAYLOR.

therein an item providing that the adjutant of the Military

Virginia to the fact that the nineteen gentlemen voting in the ffirmative were Democrats.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th June, 1852.

The CHAIRMAN stated the question to be on the amend-

twenty-eight dollars per month, any existing law or part of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, then made an hour's speech

Mr. FITCH moved to add to the appropriation for the Ee

fraying the expenses of the chiefs of the Oneida Indians, in Wisconsin, to Washington, in 1851, in relation to treaties with the United States, rendered necessary by the deranged condition of their affairs with the Government, and also an item appropriating \$1,764.80 for arrearages due the first Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida Indians, in Wisconsin, under the treaty of 1796; which were agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of, Arkansas, moved to add to the bill eight additional sections, providing for the repeal of all laws relating to the appointment or employment of superintendents of Indian affairs for any tribes east of the Rocky mountains and north of New Maxics and Tayes, and suppositions the

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the committee then rose and

And the House accordingly adjourned.